

The Columbus Journal

VOLUME XXIX.—NUMBER 29.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,485.

NEBRASKA.

The Burlington will put in a new iron bridge near Wynora. The length of the new bridge will be 157 feet, and it will cross the Blue river near that city.

The postal receipts at Omaha aggregated \$30,363 in September as against \$23,257 in the corresponding month of last year. This is an increase of \$7,106, or 30.5 per cent.

The election held in Atkinson on the question of voting \$10,000 bonds in aid of the Atkinson & Northwestern railway, running from Atkinson north into the Iowa country, the proposed bonds were defeated.

The insanity common of Dodge county, adjudged Augusta Wallace a fit subject for the asylum. She is a daughter of Francis A. Wallace and for some time has been very unruly and hard to manage.

Albert Palmer of Lincoln, a fifteen-year-old boy, was fatally shot by his playmate, Roy Moore, aged thirteen, while hunting at Burlington beach. The shooting was entirely accidental. Young Palmer died in perhaps ten minutes after the charge of shot had entered his body.

There will be a meeting of the fair managers of the Trans-Mississippi state fair at Omaha October 25 and 26, the purpose being to make a number of important in the conduct of western fairs generally and to visit the exposition. The session will last two days. Among the speakers will be a number of prominent men who do not come from Trans-Mississippi states.

The official report of the Burlington system for the year ended June 30 shows that gross earnings were \$42,800,168, an increase over the previous year of \$7,272,975. The expenses and taxes of the system amounted to \$37,010,386 which is an increase of \$5,145,117 over the corresponding previous year. Net earnings amounted to \$5,789,782, an increase of \$2,124,053.

Fred and Elias Edwards and John Gibson, who were arrested in Union county, South Dakota, and brought to Chicago City by Sheriff Brown, charged with killing a steer in the Martin pasture belonging to Daniel O'Hanlon, were discharged at their preliminary hearing before Judge Ryan, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant them being held to the district court.

At Beatrice Judge Letton handed down his decision in the application of W. H. Harris of Omaha, who is compelling E. E. Emery, road representative of the American Express company to sign a certificate for the nomination of W. S. Stratton for county representative. He grants the writ. Leave to file a motion for a rehearing was granted and the issue will be made up and the case taken to the supreme court.

A petition has been filed by John E. Logan in the district court of Scott's Bluff county, against Hon. Martin Gering, charging alienation of the affections of Josephine Logan, wife of the plaintiff. The petition alleges the commission of adultery on the 18th day of March, 1893, and at divers times thereafter, and as a consideration of the state of the mind of the plaintiff and the loss of the society and comfort of his said wife he asks judgment in the sum of \$50,000.

Governor Holcomb has issued his annual election proclamation in which he calls for the election of judges, judges of probate and judicial officers to be held on the 11th day of November. Provision is made for the filling of vacancies in the Third and in the Sixth district. A vacancy in the Sixth district was caused by the resignation of Judge Sullivan to qualify as judge of the supreme court. A vacancy in the Third district was caused by the death of Judge Charles L. Hall of Lincoln.

The identity of the dead body found west of Wynora still remains a mystery and notwithstanding the fact that efforts are being made to communicate with people mentioned in letters found a few yards from the body, all attempts so far have been in vain. A telegram was received from the chief of police at Omaha which had been sent at the urgent request of a Mr. Priest, asking for a description of the body, and one was sent back to him from which has been received from him or any other source and the case will probably remain unsolved.

The Union Pacific had an expensive freight wreck eight miles north of Beatrice. Train No. 35 was running at high speed, when the engine and eight cars left the track and were piled up in the creek and on the right of way, some of them being made into kindling wood. On the engine were Engineer, Charles Burt, Fireman John Prosser and R. A. Latten. The engine was thrown from the track and went plunging into the ditch without a second warning and all three men miraculously escaped injury except Burt, whose shoulder was displaced.

The experts hired by the city of Hastings to go over the city treasurer's books for the period of eight years, made their final report to the city council at a special meeting. The report shows the city indebted to J. D. Miles, the present treasurer, the sum of \$54,410, also indebted to Will L. Yetter, his predecessor, in the sum of \$34,621. The report further shows G. J. Evans, late mayor of the city, indebted to the city \$21,000, for the term he served as treasurer prior to Miles' first term. Mr. Evans immediately tendered his check payable to the city treasurer covering the full amount of the shortage claimed by the experts, but asked time from the council to go over the figures with the experts, which was granted.

The mortgage record for Otoe county for the month of September is as follows: New instruments filed, twenty-four, aggregating \$24,320. The releases recorded were fifteen, amounting to \$22,165.

Reports of a daring and mysterious railway mail robbery at or near Alliance, in the northwestern part of this state, were confirmed by Superintendent Butler of Lincoln. The letter pouches, one destined for Lincoln on the eastbound Burlington, the other for Black Hills and Montana points on the westbound, were cut open and registered letters and packages of value taken.

Mrs. C. W. Vance, nee Miss Addie May, for years a teacher in the Fremont school, has been nominated for county superintendent of Shoshone county, Idaho. She was named by republicans and endorsed by democrats.

Considerable of a scare was caused in Nebraska City and neighboring towns owing to a report that there was an epidemic of smallpox in the city. Such reports have led the board of health to issue a circular letter in which they state that according to the physicians there is not a case of smallpox, any small pox in that place.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Saturday, October 15.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee continues desperately ill at Richmond, Va.

Nebraska day at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is October 19.

General Parada says that Eastern Cuba will be evacuated by November 1.

It is said that France has concluded to treat with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair.

A. W. Francisco, collector of the port of Los Angeles, was found dead in his bed. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause of death.

Italian anarchists plot to assassinate the German Emperor in Palestine. Wire-mound bombs filled with bullets were the engines of death selected.

The men in the Two Hundred and First New York at Camp Mead are in a state of semi-mutiny and threaten trouble if they are not given better treatment.

A Havana dispatch says it is generally believed that a serious breach has taken place between the executive department of the Cuban republic and the leaders of the military forces.

The supreme court of Indiana decided that the election commissioners shall place the names of the Democratic candidates for appellate judgeships on the state ballots.

A hospital train of thirteen cars left Jacksonville, Fla., for Old Point Comfort, Va., having on board 120 convalescent soldiers. They are mostly from the 6th, 10th and 16th regiments of the 1st, 2nd and 4th divisions.

The commission of internal revenue has decided that persons engaged in buying and selling merchandise on a board of trade for present and future delivery for themselves exclusively are not commercial brokers, within the meaning of the definition contained in paragraph 4, of section 2, of the war revenue act.

Monday, October 17.

The peace jubilee began in Chicago with religious observances at the Auditorium.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on President McKinley by the University of Chicago.

Jerusalem is already overcrowded with visitors, chiefly awaiting the arrival of Emperor William.

A great fleet of tug boats will meet Emperor William in the Sea of Marmora. The German consul will go by a large steamer.

The insurgents at Lagana have prevented the American steamer Hercules from landing or unloading on the ground that there are Spaniards on board.

President Frank Thompson and the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad left Philadelphia last night on their tour of annual inspection of the lines west of Pittsburgh.

The local registration in Greater New York for the first two days is 20,383. For the same period last year the registration is 1,027 larger than on the first two days of last year.

The war investigating commission left for the south over the Pennsylvania railroad on the morning of the 15th. The party comprised twenty-four persons, including the nine commissioners.

The United States transport steamer Pennsylvania arrived in San Francisco, thirty-three days from Manila, via Honolulu. The Pennsylvania brought back nine soldiers from Manila and sixteen from Honolulu.

It is reported that the Spanish evacuation commissioners have handed the American commissioners a note, giving the number and names of Spanish transports now on the way to Cuba. It is understood there are twenty-seven.

Judge Robert B. Shurley in the Macomb circuit court at Lincoln, Neb., issued an order calling for a special session of the grand jury to investigate the causes of the Viridien riot and return verdicts against the guilty parties.

The dedication at Chastillon of a monument to the soldiers of France who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, General Chanoin, the minister of war, presiding, furnished an opportunity for a demonstration in favor of the army, in which many soldiers participated.

Tuesday, October 18.

The British ship Grenfell, from New York for London, was burned.

Advices received from Madrid point to effervescence in military circles here.

Mayor Zeigenthaler secured work for the Alabama negroes brought to St. Louis from Viridien, Ill.

The University of Chicago conferred upon President William McKinley the degree of doctor of law.

It is said at the war department that nothing has occurred to change the plans for movement of troops to Cuba.

German day parade at the exposition was put off on account of inclement weather.

French society repels the charge that Americans pay money to secure admittance to Paris hotels.

An American syndicate offers to loan the Transvaal government \$125,000,000 at 5 per cent and 5 per cent commission.

Four thousand people danced at the Chicago Auditorium for the benefit of the suffering soldiers and sailors who fought in the war.

Emil Chislay, a wealthy retired farmer, 45 years old, and his wife were found murdered at their home in St. Anne, sixteen miles from Kenosha, Illinois.

The probabilities are that the German army corps will not move to Savannah for some time, nor until complete arrangements have been made for the camp there.

The civil service commission announced that an examination will be held on December 1 at Omaha for the position of an engineer of the second class at a salary of \$3,000 per year in the custom house.

It is cabled from Paris that the American peace commissioners have given the Spanish commissioners twenty-four hours to agree that Spain shall evacuate Cuba, the United States not to assume or guarantee one dollar of the so-called Cuban debt.

The Michigan, which anchored outside of New York last night, has on board the body of Colonel Wilcox, commander of the Twenty-second regiment, stationed at Omaha prior to the war. Colonel Wilcox was killed during the battle on San Juan hill.

Thursday, October 20.

General Merritt, it is reported, will enter the matrimonial state presently.

General Merritt says he knows no Filipino who is capable of managing government.

Miss Mary Dudley Breckinridge, daughter of Colonel Breckinridge, was married to Mr. John Barr Hill.

The wholesale druggists' convention at St. Louis selected Old Point Comfort, Va., as the next annual meeting place.

Admiral Schley, by orders of the navy department, has been placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico.

Spain postpones her humiliation by adjoining commission at Paris. Under a plea of sickness reply to our ultimatum deferred for a time.

The Seventh army corps will begin moving toward Havana, next week. The American government is not at all anxious to see the Spanish commissioners in Cuba.

Forty convalescents were taken to Helen Gould's hospital in New York city, where they will remain a short time before going to their homes. The men have been in camp at Santiago.

A powerful agitation has commenced in Germany against the high duties and high tariffs, by which the government has nearly stopped the importation of live animals and greatly increased the price of most products.

The war department gave out the following: The secretary of war on being asked about the report that Colonel William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska, had been refused leave of absence and kept with his regiment, authorized the statement that Colonel Bryan has asked no indulgence whatever of the war department, so that none had been refused.

Friday, October 21.

The Seventh regiment, Colonel Marcus Kavanaugh commanding, was mustered out of the volunteer service of the United States yesterday.

A Paris newspaper announces that Captain Dreyfus is already in Paris and is now confined in the fortress at Mont Valerien, to which he was secretly brought.

The committee on procedure of the industrial commission at Washington, D. C., adjourned until November 11, when they will meet to complete their recommendations.

General Wilson and Captain Howell, constituting the subcommittee, pointed to visit and report upon the conditions of the camp at Fernandana, made their report to the full commission.

John, John M. Gregory, who was one of the first commission and was for thirteen years president of the University of Illinois, died at Washington.

In a fire following the explosion of a molasses store, Mrs. Serena Johnson of Chicago was burned to death and her son, Walter, 4 years of age, and Harvey, 5 years old, were burned so badly they are expected to die.

Eleven of the twenty Indians wanted by the authorities started for Duluth last night, under a guard of soldiers. Bug and his son refused to surrender, but the Indians say that they think they can win them in.

Of an estimated yield in Manitoba of 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is now calculated that only about 5,000,000 will be threshed and the balance standing in stacks and stocks threatened with total destruction.

As a result of a conference it is announced that the long pending deal will be closed at Cincinnati by which the English syndicate secures thirteen Cincinnati breweries and two in Lexington and Newport, Ky.; also two large malt houses in Cincinnati.

The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which, on October 5, were ordered to proceed to Hong Kong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Peking, have arrived at Amoy, on the island of that name, in the province of Fo Kien, opposite Formosa. The former vessel is short of coal and the latter's cargo is afloat.

AGUINALDO'S PAPER ARMY.

Merritt Reports 10,000 Armed Insurgents Instead of 67,000.

REBELS COMMIT INDIGNITIES.

Half a Dozen Regiments to Come Home Soon to Recapture and Their Place to Be Filled by Fresh Troops From the West—Latest Advice From Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The latest advice from Manila has strengthened the officials of the war department in their decision not to withdraw any of the troops now in the Philippines. On the contrary it is possible that additional regiments will be sent to Manila from San Francisco on transports, which have recently arrived there.

In time it will be necessary to order home possibly half a dozen of the regiments now in the Philippines in order to give the soldiers who have been in a chance to recuperate. Anticipating that this may be necessary in the early winter, the authorities are preparing to have their places filled by fresh troops from the West.

General O'Donoghue, who is in command of the Twenty-second regiment, well equipped that the mere display of force will have a deterrent effect on any plans of the insurgents to rebel against American authority. Many indignities committed by the insurgents have been reported to the War department and the government has been instructed to use every means to protect life and property and to end all depredations.

For some time Aguinaldo has imagined his forces strong enough to drive the Spanish and Americans, should he succeed in capturing Manila. The fact is that the rebels were not strong enough to capture Manila, and would have been annihilated in attacking the Spanish fleet. In the middle of September Aguinaldo said that he had 67,000 men armed with rifles and could raise 100,000 more if necessary.

This was undoubtedly pure bombast, as General Merritt has lately reported to the war department that the total number of rebels armed with rifles did not exceed 10,000.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

General Merritt said that at the height of his power, Aguinaldo was not so much of his support that it may be doubtful if he could induce many of his men to attack the Americans. The congress at Malolos saw the decline of the dictator, for the questions discussed split the delegation into many factions.

EXPANSION FOR CARNEGIE.

London Asked to Be Calm.

Trafalgar Day May Add Fuel to the Fashoda Excitement.

HEATED TO DANGER POINT.

British Papers Try to Avoid an Offensive Tone—The Nelson Column Sheds With Another—Marshall's Partial Report Reached Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The London morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the public on both sides of the channel is heated to the danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone.

"The Times" says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject, unless very dangerous consequences are to result, but the shakedown of the exchequer might have performed the operation more despatchably."

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling says: "The country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy."

The Trafalgar celebration, falling today, is a particularly unfortunate coincidence and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which the Daily News deprecates.

Exaggerated as was taken in the celebration. This is the thirty-third anniversary of the victory of Trafalgar. The Nelson column on Trafalgar square was profusely decorated and entwined with a spiral chain of laurel leaves, while laurel festoons hung from each corner of the capital to the lions. The base was covered with anchors, wreaths, flags and evergreens, with a background of crimson cloth. There were floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, "St. Vincent," "Copenhagen," "The Nile" and "Trafalgar."

The morning was showery and misty, but many hundreds of people were present to cheer the hoisting of the Union Jack on the top of the pedestal at 8 o'clock.

At Portsmouth the masts of the old time line of battle ship Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, were hoisted with garlands and laurels. The principal towns celebrated the day by hoisting the Union Jack on all the public buildings.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from the scene, received during the night. It does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of General Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, the places occupied, the manner of securing the raising of the flag, the force left at each point and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to an encounter with the dervishes.

It is believed in certain quarters that Captain Marchand is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities were not willing to trust upon the British telegraph lines.

The report goes only as far as the beginning of September, and says that August 30 the supplies of the party were exhausted. The reason for the omission of any mention of the arrival of General Kitchener at Fashoda is said to be the fact that the report of Major Marchand was not ready when Captain Bartlett left Fashoda.

A CIVIL SERVICE WARNING.

Members of Examining Boards Advised Not to Be "Politically Active."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The civil service commission has sent a circular to the members of the 700 boards of examiners throughout the country on the activities of Federal Officers and Employees.

It calls attention to extracts from the executive instructions of July 14, 1890, which the circular says are still in force and are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employees in the executive civil service. The circular then says:

"The postmaster general in a letter dated August 8, 1894, stated that the order of the President above quoted has been neither revoked nor modified. Those who enter the classified service upon the ground of ascertained merit, as established by the civil service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal regulations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be said to be adverse criticism."

"The commission believes the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees."

With this substance as a delegate or membership in a political committee, is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the committee holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the civil service commission, is sufficient to cause removal from membership on any of its board of examiners."

"Section 2 of the civil service act of January 16, 1893, provides that 'no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.'"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The war department officials have begun active preparations for the departure of the Cuban army of occupation, a part of which is to proceed to the island with the next two weeks. It is estimated that the first assignment of troops will move from the United States on November 3. They will sail probably for Matanzas and from this point attachments will be distributed among the adjacent towns.

THREE DYNAMITE AND THREE ARE DEAD.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 22.—Three men were killed here today by an explosion of dynamite. They are Henry Scherf of Duluth, St. Paul, and John Stevenson and Michael Vail of Duluth. They were working upon a scow upon the government canal. Scherf, the diver, was thrown by dynamite over a scow engine.

Eleven Indians Surrender.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 22.—Eleven of the twenty Indians wanted by the authorities have started for Duluth, under a guard of soldiers, and accompanied by Indian Commissioner Jones and Marshal O'Connor. Bug and his son refused to surrender, but the Indians say that they think they can bring them in.

Missouri in Disgrace.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—Private John Phelps, of the First Missouri, was dishonorably discharged from the volunteer army for a repetition of insubordination. He was placed in front of his company and his degradation took place before a crowd. He is a son of ex-Governor Phelps of Springfield, Mo.

LONDON ASKED TO BE CALM.

Trafalgar Day May Add Fuel to the Fashoda Excitement.

HEATED TO DANGER POINT.

British Papers Try to Avoid an Offensive Tone—The Nelson Column Sheds With Another—Marshall's Partial Report Reached Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The London morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the public on both sides of the channel is heated to the danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone.

"The Times" says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject, unless very dangerous consequences are to result, but the shakedown of the exchequer might have performed the operation more despatchably."

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling says: "The country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy."

The Trafalgar celebration, falling today, is a particularly unfortunate coincidence and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which the Daily News deprecates.

Exaggerated as was taken in the celebration. This is the thirty-third anniversary of the victory of Trafalgar. The Nelson column on Trafalgar square was profusely decorated and entwined with a spiral chain of laurel leaves, while laurel festoons hung from each corner of the capital to the lions. The base was covered with anchors, wreaths, flags and evergreens, with a background of crimson cloth. There were floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, "St. Vincent," "Copenhagen," "The Nile" and "Trafalgar."

The morning was showery and misty, but many hundreds of people were present to cheer the hoisting of the Union Jack on the top of the pedestal at 8 o'clock.

At Portsmouth the masts of the old time line of battle ship Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, were hoisted with garlands and laurels. The principal towns celebrated the day by hoisting the Union Jack on all the public buildings.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from the scene, received during the night. It does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of General Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, the places occupied, the manner of securing the raising of the flag, the force left at each point and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to an encounter with the dervishes.

It is believed in certain quarters that Captain Marchand is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities were not willing to trust upon the British telegraph lines.

The report goes only as far as the beginning of September, and says that August 30 the supplies of the party were exhausted. The reason for